

DECISION OF COURT INFLUENCES MARKET

Freeing of Coal Companies From Charge of Conspiracy Most Important Event of Week in the Street.

New York, December 11.—Quite the most important event of the past week in the stock market was the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the Pennsylvania district declaring the Temple Iron Company an illegal corporation, but otherwise sustaining the main contentions of the several coal-carrying railroad companies which control it. The decision freed the transportation companies from charges of general conspiracy and violation of the interstate commerce laws, and this was hailed with great satisfaction. Its influence was felt in the recovery of the market from its narrow tones of the day immediately preceding.

The week otherwise was an uninteresting one. Such buying power as disposition was manifested at old moments came almost entirely from the short interest, with a sprinkling of odd lot buying, much of which was reported to be for foreign account.

President Taft's message was well received, and gave heart to the leading financial interests, but was otherwise of an inconsiderable market factor. The usual interest was manifested in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, more particularly the recommendations for reform in the banking and currency systems. Figures

embraced in the yearly statement of the Secretary of Agriculture called renewed attention to the record-breaking corn crop, while the sum total of all farm products is so vast as to almost stagger the imagination.

Money suffered here during the week, and the cash outflow to Western and Southern points continued. Foreign exchange fell to the lowest point in four months, and negotiations for imports of gold from London were under way. Complete official returns from Washington show a slight reduction of the loan account by national banks in the West, Middle West and South, but the resources of the combined national banks are well above legal requirements. In the commodity markets the important event was the advance in cotton options, which made new high records following the publication of the government's estimate of the season's output in that staple. Railroad earnings were in keeping with those issued for months past, and that business will not be resumed in full until the holiday season is well over. Naturally, the general tendency from now on will be to avoid entering into fresh commitments of any size. Unless fresh developments of importance come to light, it will be a typical holding market before the end of this week.

United States government 3s and registered is advanced 1-4 of 1 per cent on the week.

COTTON TRADE IS IN NEW POSITION

Week Opens With Important Bureau Reports of Season All In—Low Figures Bitter Pill for Many to Swallow.

New Orleans, La., December 11.—The cotton trade this week will find itself in an entirely new position for the season. The important bureau reports of the season will all be behind it and the question of supply and demand may receive undivided attention. From now on until the end of the crop year the government crop bureau will not issue a report, and this crop year that may be considered of the highest importance.

This week the trade will settle to a great extent, the dispute over the correctness of the government's estimate of the total growth. Figures as low as 11,426,000 will be a bitter pill for many to swallow, and it may be hard to convince foreign spinners, particularly continental spinners, that the figures are approximately correct. Conservative traders are already willing to accept the government's figures and in such a situation as the trade now finds itself, conservatism generally will prevail. Should the cotton world as a whole decide that the estimate is as correct as was last season's estimate, buying of both futures and spots will increase.

There will be one thing that will be in the way of fresh operations of magnitude by the general run of traders, and that will be the approaching holidays. Liverpool has already announced that it will be closed for four days, including Christmas, and for three days, including Sunday, at New Year. New York will close three days at both Christmas and New Year, and New

Orleans will probably adopt the same holidays. This means practically an entire week of inactivity at the year-end, and that business will not be resumed in full until the holiday season is well over. Naturally, the general tendency from now on will be to avoid entering into fresh commitments of any size. Unless fresh developments of importance come to light, it will be a typical holding market before the end of this week.

Now that the trade knows as much about this crop as it can know until it is counted, there will be more of a desire to learn as much as possible about trade conditions in order to get a line on probable consumption. Efforts to swallow, taking into consideration the levels of prices possible, Manchester has been attracting some little attention of late because of the large business it has been doing, but it will come squarely into the limelight if it sends over good accounts this week, because there will be no other cause engaging the attention of the trade. The Continent will be watched, because trade conditions there appear to be undergoing a change.

The weather in Texas is still dry and continued drought in that State would be an important feature. It will not be long now before preparations for the new crop will be of influence in determining to some extent anyway, the price of the distant positions. Consequently, both sides will soon begin to gather reports from the interior regarding the condition of the soil.

ADVANCE FOLLOWS GOVERNMENT REPORT

New York, December 11.—The publication of the government's annual estimate on the crop of 11,426,000 bales of the gross weight of 500 pounds each, exclusive of linters, announced at 2 o'clock Friday, had been awaited throughout the week with great interest. From the character of the trading which greeted the government's estimate, and the evidence of the advance which immediately followed its announcement, it would appear that the trade regards the figures as bullish, notwithstanding the fact that they proved 300,000 above what the bull leaders were actually expecting, and 400,000 more than some of the crop experts had estimated. This is probably due to the fact that the estimates on the world's spinners' requirements for consumption this year have been in the neighborhood of 11,500,000 bales, and also because so many crop estimates had been for 12,000,000 to 12,000,000.

Moreover, this moderate crop follows the crop failure of last year, which produced 1,350,000 bales, against 17,500,000 the previous year, when the world's consumption was estimated at 12,500,000 bales. It is a relief, however, ever, whether these statistics on the present indicated crop and also the estimated requirements for consumption may not both have to be altered later in the season. The high prices of 15 cents now prevailing for the staple discounts, good statistics, which appears in the present statistical situation of the supply and demand features.

Meaning of the Government's Estimate.

The real meaning of the government's estimate on the crop is that the total commercial movement will in all probability exceed 11,500,000 bales. This is because its estimate on its face, 11,426,000, does not include linters or repecks of sample cotton. These in such a crop would amount to about 100,000 bales. This is to be added to the government's estimate of 11,426,000 bales, together with possibly 100,000 bales of the new crop, which may come into sight in August. This makes no allowance for the probability that the government's report has again underestimated the crop. Its estimate, 11,426,000 bales, is at least 200,000 bales last year, while its estimate of the year before was nearly 300,000 bales under the total commercial crop of that season.

Only once for many years has the government's estimate overestimated the crop. That was in 1907. In the Agricultural Bureau's report of December that year the crop was estimated at 11,675,000 bales, and it turned out to be the total commercial movement 11,572,000 bales. Its estimate on the crop of the previous three years were from 500,000 to 1,400,000 on the commercial movement.

More Gleaning Reports to Come.

The accuracy of the government's estimates will be proven to a large extent by the character of the next two gleaning reports of the Census Bureau. The first of this will be issued

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A complete stock of French Glace Fruits, packed in all size fancy ribbon boxes.

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MARSHMALLOWS, 25c lb.

These are the finest made of the best ingredients; have the true, old-time taste. You should try them.

GIBSON TABLETS.

For years the recognized quality, in Lime, Lemon and Horehound, 50c.

CHOCOLATE STRAWS.

A delicious confection, dainty, catchy, tasty.

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CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT.

A basket of real looking Strawberries, 25c.

A beautiful novelty, a good confection.

A whole box of Lemons or Oranges, 5c.

A complete line of very attractive new favors and novelties for holiday occasions at any price.

Very attractive box of Assorted Chocolates and Creams, fancy holiday wrapping.

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In fancy earthen pots, packed in Canton, China; select pieces, excellent flavor.

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On December 20, and will give the total crop gained to December 12. The next one, which will give the gleaning of the crop to December 31, will be issued on January 10.

These reports will be important, for they show whether the gleaning of the crop will be all finished by the end of December, as should be the case if yesterday's report is correct or not.

DRY GOODS MARKET

New York, December 11.—The response in the cloth market following the sharp rise in cotton, was the most disappointing feature of trade cotton goods men have seen in some time. Buyers were not impressed at all, and they still say they will buy goods just as they require them and pay what they have to for them.

Fall River sold about 150,000 pieces of print cloths and convertibles during the week. Brown and bleached domestics rule steady, but life in very demand. Colored cottons rule steady, and some additional orders were taken during the week.

Blankets and napped cottons of the heavier classes are in steady demand from distributors. Wide sheetings are back on deliveries and are firm. Ginghams are still the best conditioned fabric in the market, both as to supplies and orders.

The movement in export markets in

MARKET IS SLUGGISH, WITH SMALL DECLINE

New York, December 11.—Inactivity and narrowness governed domestic wheat markets early in the week. Trading was largely confined to small scalping operations for quick results. Dealers were inclined to hold off, awaiting the insurance of the monthly report of the Dept. of Agriculture. At the time there was a slightly stronger feeling, which was mainly attributed to encouraging cable advices. European markets showed an advancing trend, being influenced mainly by the light world's shipments and the resultant reaction in the quantity on passage.

Continued unfavorable crop prospects are reported from France, where the recent heavy floods have done material damage and have hindered seeding. The rise in domestic markets was checked by more favorable reports respecting the crop outlook here, the price having been benefited by moderate snow or rainfall over a fairly wide area. There was an unexpectedly heavy decrease in the world's available supply, 1,017,000 bushels, against an increase of 5,084,000 bushels a year ago. Advices from Argentina were rather unfavorable, and estimates by trustworthy authorities placed the exportable surplus at only 70,000,000 bushels, or from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels under various recent estimates. Later there was another sagging tendency, which was mainly ascribed to the unexpectedly big increase in the winter wheat area, which was placed by the Department of Agriculture at 34,485,000 acres. A crop suggestion of 457,000,000 bushels is figured, against 505,000,000 bushels a year ago. There is always a deterioration between seed time and harvest, however, and the December estimate never is valuable.

Lower Prices Late in the Week.

Late in the week there was further sagging in prices, but the net loss was unimportant. There apparently were almost no noteworthy orders from outsiders, and the small dealings which occurred were mainly between room traders or regular pit analysts. There was nothing in the market news or statistics to justify any material changes, but small traders were inclined to favor the bear side, mainly on the ground that both the domestic and foreign demand was not sufficiently active to run down available supplies to any important extent. Late cable advices were a trifle weaker at times, owing to reports of more favorable weather and crop prospects in Argentina, where harvesting is said to be making satisfactory progress. Many commission men were of the opinion that values were down to a fairly solid basis, irrespective of the attitude in the export trade. A large percentage of the crop has already been marketed and they believe that well-to-do farmers will hold back the balance of their reserves for higher figures. They feel that reserves will be drawn down to a fairly low level be-

the past few weeks amounted to about 5,000 bales of standard drills, 10,000 yard and four-yard sheetings. The prices now asked for cottons are the highest since the outbreak of the war. The whole trend of the market indicates at this time that there will have to be a further curtailment of the output, as more goods are being made than there is a demand for at prices commensurate with cotton costs.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS AGAIN IN CONTROL

Rio Janeiro, December 11.—The government troops are again in control of the garrison on Cobra Island, and the second mutiny of the naval forces has ended with a heavy casualty list, but in a way that probably will prevent further risings for some time to come.

The mutineers in the garrison, who composed a battalion of the marine corps, numbered about 600. Of these, 200 were either killed or wounded. The others were taken prisoners by the destroyers while attempting to escape from the island during the night.

Two hundred citizens were either killed or wounded while watching the bombardment from the streets of the city or along the water front. Many government buildings were damaged, including the treasury, the foreign office and the departments of public works and telegraphs, all handsome structures.

Two land batteries, two warships and several destroyers took part in the bombardment of the island yesterday, and twice during the engagement an armistice was allowed for the removal of the dead and wounded. Firing ceased entirely late in the evening, but no actual surrender of the rebels occurred, the commanders of the government forces deeming it the wiser course to await the coming of day. The destroyers, however, were fired at, within easy range of the island, so as to prevent any attempt by the mutineers to escape. Towards midnight several boats put out and men could be seen swimming, evidently with the intention of reaching the main land. The destroyers were down on them and made them prisoners.

Martial law has been declared for thirty days in the federal district and Niteroi.

To-day the Chamber of Deputies met to discuss the subject of the mutiny. The government believes it has the situation well in hand, for, aside from a few malcontents, the army and navy are loyal. A strict censorship is being maintained, but conditions within the city to-day were normal.

The scout ship Rio Grande, Do Sul fired the first shot in the revolt, turning her guns on the city. The heavy bombardment by both land batteries and warships caused a fearful panic in Rio Janeiro during the early hours of yesterday, and frightened and wounded people fled in all directions. According to the newspapers, the causes leading to the second revolt are trivial, most of the demands made by the men in the last mutiny having been granted by the government.

BOY FREE FOR CHRISTMAS

Judge Landis Refuses to Sentence Lad Who Stole \$2 Unit After Holidays.

Chicago, December 11.—Boles Kaktovitz, seventeen years old, who confessed to stealing \$2 from a registered letter, will not be sentenced until after the holidays.

"I can't sentence this boy now," said Judge K. A. Landis, in the United States District Court, after giving the case consideration. "I can't do it. Christmas is coming on, and he has four little brothers and sisters at home. I shall allow him to remain with them until after Christmas. Let him come here again on January 9 and I'll see what I'll do then."

The boy was employed by a private banker on South Halsted Street.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY

TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND.

N. B.—Following schedule figures published as information and not guaranteed: 6:10 A. M.—Daily—Local for Charlotte, Durham and Raleigh. W. & A. N.—Daily—Limited—For all points South. Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Car to Memphis via Asheville and Chattanooga. 6:30 P. M.—Sun.—Key-Stone. Local, 11:40 P. M.—Daily—Limited. For all points South. Pullman ready 9:30 P. M.

YORK RIVER LINE. 4:30 P. M.—Ex. Sun.—To West Pt., connecting for Baltimore Mon. Wed. and Fri. 6:00 A. M.—Ex. Sun. and 7:30 P. M.—Mon. Wed. and Fri. Local for West Point.

TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND.

From the South: 4:30 A. M. 8:00 P. M. daily; 4:40 A. M. Ex. Sun.; 12:35 Ex. Sun. 2:30 P. M. daily. From West Point: 9:30 A. M. Daily; 11:35 A. M. Wed. and Fri.; 4:25 P. M. Ex. Sun.

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